

# The Messenger.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1897.

## REPUBLICAN PERPLEXITY AS TO HOW TO ROB.

Senator Aldrich is coaching the senate tax dragnet and he is evidently puzzled and dazed. "He wires in and he wires out." He gives up completely the idea that a McKinley tariff can operate now. Things have changed since 1890, he affirms. A protection scheme will not raise the necessary revenue he admits. And yet he is forced to say that the senate bill must "certainly" furnish revenue equal to "the requirements for the next fiscal year," or it would be "fatal to the hopes of future success of any political party responsible for such legislation." The republican robbers are in a fix—between "the devil and the deep sea." If they "protect" enough to satisfy their howling followers the bill will be a failure as a revenue raiser, and that will be "fatal" to the party's prospects hereafter. On the other hand if they undertake to raise revenue enough without giving "protection" to the robbers they will revolt and "play the old Harry." What then is the dodge to meet the exigency—the demands for revenue and demands for a robber tax on the people? How shall the necessary funds be raised to meet the extraordinary expenditures? The theory of the old robber party is abandoned in part—to raise revenues by a high protective tax. So they turn to a tax on the common necessities of life—sugar and tea—and to an increase of the tax on beer and tobacco. In other words, the senate coaches and thinkers resort to the internal revenue system instead of their old out and out robber system to secure the necessary revenues to carry on the most outrageously extravagant government on the globe. They cannot raise \$525,000,000—twice too much—for the year's expenditures, by a system of robber protection alone, after stultifying themselves by a twenty-five years' contention that a protective tax would raise all the revenues needed, so they turn to a rascally, outrageous tax on sugar and to an increase of internal taxation.

It is all right to tax luxuries and the unnecessary, voluntary vices. They are the very things to tax. It is an outrage to tax every day necessities and preach a farcical sentiment over the burden and wrong of taxing tobacco and drinks and smokes. Pray, who pays the tax on tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, beer, whiskey, etc? Every man with sense enough to keep out of the fire or come in out of the rain, knows that every cent of the tax is paid by the drinkers, smokers and chewers.

What we are saying is not in condemnation of that most righteous and rightful system of taxation, but in censure of the bold, inconsistent, insatiable robbers who through the decades have fumed and fussed and sworn that a high protective tariff was the way to raise all the revenues while a moderate tariff would fail in doing it.

But suppose Aldrich & Co. should fail in raising a sufficient revenue out of the burdened people to meet the great and most profligate expenditures? What will happen? The Rhode Island robber says it will bring ruin on the party. That would indeed be "a thing most devoutly to be wished"—the eternal ruin of the most venal, treacherous, oppressive, reckless, and thieving party that ever had a name or made a record.

The latest from Washington we have noticed is that the increase of the beer tax will be abandoned—a tub to the guzzling whale. It is even thought the increased tobacco tax will be defeated. It might be justified on the grounds perhaps, that to bring a calamity upon the rotten radical party it would be justifiable to oppose even any tax on tobacco. While we believe that every way a proper tax if in the congress we might be tempted to vote against it in order to overwhelm with defeat republican schemes of robbery. The New York Evening Post, writing of these two taxes and their probable defeat, says this:

"Special interests are strongly opposed to both these taxes. The most powerful single influence in the United States of a political sort is the saloon influence, and this is controlled by the brewers. It is universal and ubiquitous. Unlike the interest that is fighting against the duty on hides, it is not confined to one corner of the union. It is found in every city and town of more than 10,000 inhabitants, and in the larger cities it is very nearly omnipotent when united. Both Senator Platt, of New York, and Senator Culiom, of Illinois, have amendments to offer to the bill to strike out the additional tax on beer. Mr. Platt intends to offer as a substitute the stamp taxes on bank checks and legal instruments that existed during the war. These taxes yielded \$15,044,000 in the year 1866 and would probably yield \$30,000,000 now."

There is the most just, most right-

eous, most needed income tax that would raise \$40,000,000 at least, is overlooked and repudiated, while the blunders and robbers are putting a great tax on the poor man's sugar that \$50,000,000 or more of tax may be realized and not less than \$10,000,000 given each year to the infernal sugar trust whose darling interests are so precious to the McKinley gang of plunderers and robbers. It is the cry of this corrupt gang—"Don't tax the rich."

## HOME FOLKS.

Last week brought us appreciative letters from clergymen. One, a man of gifts with the pen, wrote kindly in this wise: "I have been a reader of The Wilmington Messenger for a number of years, and I have always enjoyed your editorials. I read them very closely now. I enjoyed your articles on Mr. Page."

Hon. John R. Webster, editor of The Reidsville Weekly, one of the foremost living editors in this state, has a three column article on the Page address. In the second column he gives a long extract from The Messenger's second editorial containing the figures as to Massachusetts, New York and Ohio. Mr. Webster introduces the extract by saying:

"The Wilmington Messenger exposes the absurdity of Mr. Page's contention so completely that we will copy what it says on this point."

He then "wades in" to the Bostonian in his usual clear and effective style. We will reprint some of his article in another department of The Messenger—"State Press."

When the scalp is atrophied or shiny-bald, no preparation will restore the hair; in all other cases, Hall's Hair Renewer will start a growth.

## LIFE OF VANCE.

A copy of the "Life of Zebulon B. Vance," by Clement Dowd, of Charlotte, has been received but just now, but not read as yet. It is a large octavo of 433 pages, neatly printed and bound and by the Observer Printing and Publishing Company. A glance over table of contents reveals that it is the product of several pens. General Robert B. Vance contributes four chapters, Dr. K. P. Battle one chapter, Rev. Dr. R. N. Price one. Several gentlemen contribute articles, one by our gifted townsman, Hon. A. M. Waddell, one by Major E. J. Hale, of The Fayetteville Observer, and another by Mr. Joseph P. Caldwell, of The Charlotte Observer. There is a chapter on the remarkable canvass between Governor Vance in 1876, and Judge Thoms Settle, with extracts from reports of speeches. Several of Senator Vance's speeches are reproduced in whole or in part, and the addresses made upon him in the congress are given. The volume contains a dozen or so illustrations. The portrait of the great North Carolina senator is admirable, a superb likeness. No man in the last fifty years has lived in North Carolina who was so generally popular, who exerted so great an influence upon public sentiment. His memory will be long cherished, and thousands will desire to read a book concerning him and the reproduction of more or less of his own utterances when in public life faithfully serving his state, his constituency, his generation. The people of Wilmington will be waited upon this week in behalf of this work.

With the blood full of humors, the heated term is all the more oppressive. Give the system a thorough cleansing with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and you will enjoy Summer as never before in your life. Just try this for once, and you'll not repent it.

## MAJOR JOHN PELHAM.

Nearly thirty years ago the late Dr. Thomas P. Atkinson, of Danville, Va., told us he was satisfied that the celebrated young cannoneer, Major John Pelham, was a native of North Carolina, and was born in Person county, where at one time Dr. Atkinson had resided. We wrote of this in 1885, and on 25th May of that year, we received a note from Mr. H. C. McDonald, of Ty Ty, Ga., that it was an error. Our correspondent is a native of North Carolina, and feeling interested in our statement of nativity, he wrote to Major P. Pelham concerning it. He was kind enough to enclose to us the reply of the surviving brother which we have before us. It settles the question of nativity. The splendid young hero who died in battle was born in Alabama, but of good North Carolina stock. Major Pelham says our mistake was "a very natural one." We give the main part of the letter as it is of historic interest:

"Major John Pelham was born in Calhoun county, Alabama, soon after his parents moved from Person county, North Carolina. Dr. Atkinson Pelham, our father, was born in Mason county, Kentucky, was educated at Chapel Hill, N. C., (the university) and he also graduated at the Jeffersonian institute

(medical) Philadelphia, began to practice medicine in Person county, North Carolina, and married Miss Martha McGehee, daughter of William McGehee, of Person county, North Carolina. They lived in Person county till two children were born then moved to Alabama. John Pelham was educated at West Point, entered in 1856 and graduated just after the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, came immediately home in company with his friend and classmate General Thomas L. Rosser, they both entered the army at once. Rosser was assigned to cavalry and my brother to artillery. General Rosser still lives I believe. Major John Pelham was killed at Kelly's Ford, March 16, 1863."

It is not stated where Dr. Atkinson Pelham's parents were born. We suspect they were of Virginia. Major John Pelham was a grandson of North Carolina on the mother's side. We suppose he was a cousin of the late Hon. Montford McGehee, who was one of the finest and most thoroughly well cultivated gentlemen we have ever known. He was of fine taste, charming but dignified manners, a delightful companion, of excellent abilities, a lawyer and planter, and one of the purest of public men. The letter copied from is dated "Deer Lands, May 19th 1885."

A healthy appetite, with perfect digestion and assimilation, may be secured by the use of Ayer's Pills. They cleanse and strengthen the whole alimentary canal and remove all obstructions to the natural functions of either sex, without any unpleasant effects.

## SNAPS.

Dun says trade is greater in amount than it has been since 1892. How about prices and profits? Bradstreet took a different view a week ago.

The losses by the great flood in the Mississippi valley are now put at \$14,500,000, divided between the three states—Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bryan will soon leave on a long trip. It is said they make a journey around the world. May they have a safe and enjoyable trip all the way!

"Up North" they hang for the same offence that Judge Lynch hangs for in the south. Urbana, Ohio, was not true to its name for it hanged Sambo and two others were killed guarding him.

Did you ever hear of John Strange Winter. She is an English novelist and has written fifty books and we can not tell one of them. Her real name is Mrs. Stannard. She is successful. Verily, there is no end to making books.

Rev. Dr. George G. Smith, of Georgia, well known in this city, writes recently, and it is worth thinking over:

"A heartier set of young athletes are not found anywhere than in Oxford, but the college stands firm in forbidding match games of baseball and football altogether. Mercer and Athens both allow these things, and despite free tuition at Athens I think Emory has more bona fide students in the literary department than both together."

North Carolina is behaving well. It has not had a lynching in two years. And that too with many shortcomings in the courts, many miscarriages of justice and awful times with the one-man power.

So the powers will let Turkey seize and hold as its share of the spoils Thessaly. Another gross outrage. The powers seem very agreeable to "the unspeakable Turk."

The Sumter (S. C.) Freeman pays Senator McLaurin a rare compliment in saying that there "is this about McLaurin: He has no odor of liquor samples, free passes and rebates hanging about him."

The officers in the Irish royal constabulary in Dublin positively refuse to dine, says the Springfield Republican, "at the same mess with some black officers brought up from the Gold coast for the queen's jubilee. The incident takes one right to Boston, New York or Chicago, not to mention Atlanta or New Orleans."

The Washington Post gives this as the strength of parties in the senate, and adds it will so continue for some time to come:

Republicans	43
Democrats	34
Populists	7
Silver Republicans	5
Vacancy (Oregon)	1
Total	90
Necessary for a majority	45

The Southern (S. C.) Christian Advocate, Methodist organ, says that Senator McLaurin is a Christian gentleman of decided ability and high character, eminently deserving the honors placed upon him, and he will be fully equal to the responsibilities and duties demanded by the important office to which he has been appointed. We congratulate our state that her interests are confided to such faithful and capable hands.

## SHARPS AND FLATS.

According to an historical expert and author, Professor Henry Harrisse, a Frenchman, John Cabot discovered the North American continent in 1497, but later than June, but date not fully ascertained. The old error as to its being 1494 is thoroughly exploded. It was before August 1497, as it is positively known that he was back in England before August 23, 1497. Of that date there is a letter extant written from London by Lorenzo Pasqualigo to his brother in Venice. There are also two dispatches, one of August 24th, and the other of December 18, 1497, sent by

Raimondo do Soncino to the Duke of Milan giving an account of Cabot's discoveries. There is much other proof. The proposed celebration on 24th June is not well taken as Professor Harrisse shows.

The Messenger has several times commented upon the pretended sympathy, the long-range sentimentality, the frothy rhetoric, the demagogic appeals, the unmanly insinuations, the baseless dislikes of New England in the matter of the negro in the south. Again and again The Messenger has probed the ulcer and let out the gangrene. We gave the other day one of The Washington Post's spicy paragraphs—that "while Boston was engaged in worrying over the treatment of the negro in the south, a colored gentleman slipped into the Boston fire department, and the people up there feel like turning the hose on themselves." The action of Boston is deservedly commented upon in southern newspapers, as was the other incident of not allowing certain prominent negroes to go to the hotels at New Haven, Conn. There is great deal of hypocrisy and humbug in the New England way of dealing with Sambo. We have slashed them through the years about this. The Atlanta Journal has something timely. We give a part:

"The busybodies of that region are greatly worried over the social line which separates whites and negroes in the south, but are careful to maintain similar distinctions in their own section."

"They howl because negroes are not admitted to hotels in the south where white persons are entertained, and yet a venerable colored bishop not long ago sought admission in vain to all the prominent hotels in Boston."

"They denounce the exclusion of negroes in the south from the best seats in theaters and from railroad cars which are set apart for whites, and yet they will not give the negro a chance in any of the higher industrial occupations."

"There are no negro stone masons, brick-layers, plumbers, carpenters or blacksmiths in Boston, while there are hundreds in Atlanta who work side by side with white men and receive the same wages for equal work."

A week ago perhaps certain statistics were paraded to show that the American people were gradually abandoning whiskey swilling and becoming guzzlers of beer, as if it was a wise and desirable change. The figures showed this, based on withdrawal of spirits from bond for consumption:

Gallons.	
1892	93,084,785
1893	97,458,348
1894	87,346,834
1895	74,453,039
1896	67,039,910

We do not question that the hard times have a lessening effect on the sale of whiskey. But has the sobriety of the people in five years been improved fifty per cent? The New Orleans Times-Democrat disputes the deduction from the figures and says, and it is worthy of special attention in estimating the precise value of the above figures as an index to sobriety, that the "extraordinary withdrawal of spirits for consumption in 1893 was caused by a speculative movement in anticipation of an increase of the internal revenue tax, which was not then realized. In 1894 the large withdrawal from bond was caused by the increase of tax from 90 cents to \$1.10 a gallon. These operations account for the decline in withdrawals for consumption in the two succeeding years, 1895 and 1896, while the decline affords very little warrant for the hasty conclusion that it was due to a change in the drinking customs of the people. Another factor of no small importance which cannot be estimated in official statistics should be taken into account. It is asserted by internal revenue officers of experience that the production of contraband whiskey has been much stimulated by the increase of tax from 90 cents to \$1.10 a gallon."



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take Ayer's Pills, and you will sleep better and wake in better condition for the day's work. Ayer's Cathartic Pills have no equal as a pleasant and effective remedy for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and all liver troubles. They are sugar-coated, and so perfectly prepared, that they cure without the annoyances experienced in the use of so many of the pills on the market. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Cathartic Pills. When other pills won't help you, Ayer's is

THE PILL THAT WILL

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**CASTORIA**

*Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of*

**Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NO NARCOTICS.**

*Recipe of Old Dr. J.C. WELLS, 1879.*

*Pumpkin Seed - 1 lb.  
Sulphur - 1 lb.  
Rhubarb - 1 lb.  
Ginger - 1 lb.  
Peppermint - 1 lb.  
Cinnamon - 1 lb.  
Cloves - 1 lb.  
Nutmeg - 1 lb.  
Allspice - 1 lb.  
Mace - 1 lb.  
Cardamom - 1 lb.  
Black Pepper - 1 lb.*

**A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.**

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*Chas. H. Fletcher*  
**NEW YORK.**

**35 DROPS**

**EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.**

## SUMMER SALES and LOW PRICES

Business has been more than good with me this season, and now the long hot days have come. I do not intend to let business get dull. Push and low prices on honest goods make business and, more than that, I am offering to give each customer a card that calls for furniture free. When you purchase \$5.00 I will give you a nice set of Silver Plated Teaspoons. When you trade \$10.00 I will give you a nice Oak Center Table. When you trade \$25.00 I will give you a Fine Center Table, a nice Oak Rocking Arm Chair or a Three Shelf Book Case. With a \$50.00 purchase I will give a very handsome Brass Trimmed Writing Desk or a Fine Four Shelf Enclosed-Back Oak Book Case; and with these presents I will also give you the lowest prices you ever had. I will for the next ten days sell for cash fine Percals, worth 30c, for 25c a yard; splendid Lawn, worth 30c, for 25c; Blue and Pink Chambray at 35c; Shirt Waists at 45c. The best one yard wide Bleaching and Ironing Board, for 50c regular 60c dressing goods. Dress Lawns, beautiful styles, at 5c; fine Dimities at 9, 10, 12c and 15c; White Goods and Beautiful Plain Lawns at 5c, worth 7c; finer in Book fold at 8, 10, 12c and up to 25c; Fine Swiss at 12c and up to 35c; Dotted Swiss, beautiful goods, from 8 and 10c a yard; White Pique, 32 inches wide, clean and nice, worth 12 1/2c now; a finer quality for 10, 12c, 20 and 25c; Colored Pique to make fine Wash Dresses at 12c, regular 25c or Children's Dress; Fine Double Fold Dress Goods, lovely spring and summer styles at 10 and 12c; 36 inches Silk Henrietta, worth 25c, my special price 20c; Serge, 36 inches wide, in Blue and Black, at 25c; 44 inches wide at 35c and up to 75c; Linen for Waists at 9c, skirts for 12c, 15 and 20c. A fine line of Linen Finished Dotted Swiss at 9c, worth regular 15c good goods.

**Clothing.**  
Gents' clothing must go. Prices talk. More fine Linen Suits, well made and nice new goods at \$25 a suit. Summer Coats made of fine Chambray for service at 40c each, for store or house work. Black Calico Coats at 50c; Alpaca Coats at \$1.00; better at \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50. Coats and Vests—nice Alpaca Coats at 35c and 40c, \$2.50, \$3.75 and \$5.00. These goods are nice and well made, and the prices are very low. Give them a look when the heat pinches and the old coat must go on the rack. Men's Pants by the 1,000. I have just bought a lot at half price. Read this list and buy yourself rich. Men's Jeans Pants at 25c a pair, honest prices. Men's Cottonade Pants at 35c a pair, pretty colors; Men's Fine Linen Color Summer Pants, worth \$1.00 for 50c a pair; only 100 pairs to close at one-half price. Men's Black Cheviot Pants, good pants, regular \$1.00 goods, for 50c a pair. Fine Cashmere Pants, worth \$1.25 a pair, for 75c. Fine Strictly All-Wool Pants that are worth \$1.75, for \$1.00 and 60c regular \$2.00 line at \$1.25. Nothing higher in the lot. If you need pants remember I have

just closed out a factory and the regular price is not in it. There is no need to go bare-footed since it is so turned warm, as shoe leather is cheaper than your feet. I have about 200 pair of nice woman's Shoes, good honest goods, not trash that I am selling to close out. They have simply accumulated from different lots. I will sell them by the pair from 50, 60 to 70c. Nothing in the whole lot worth less than \$1.00. A big lot of men shoes the same way—to close, from 70c to \$1.25. If you need shoes and slippers I have a plenty of fresh stock—about 4,000 pairs—on hand at bottom prices. Ladies' Slippers with patent tips at 50, 60, 75, 80c, \$1.25, \$1.50, and \$2.00. Ladies' Shoes, regular stock, from 75, 80c, \$1.25, and up to \$2.50 a pair. 100 pair, men's shoes. They are the very best grade of Sath Calf, with fine Dongola Uppers, sold in every part. These shoes sell regular for \$2.00 a pair; my special purchasing price is \$1.25. Gent's fine house and street Slippers from \$1.00 to \$1.25 a pair; Rubber Bottom Gent's Shoes, leather inside sole, worth 50c apiece, to close at 35c, less than cost, nice clean new goods. Men's Hats and Boys' Hats. I am prepared to fit and suit the best trade. Beautiful Boys' fine Black Hats at 25c; Men's fine Alpine Hats, all grades from 40c to \$2.00; fine Derby's, from 50c to \$2.00; the broad brim planters' fine Felt Hats for \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50, makes a very desirable hat for the farmer. Straw Hats at every price. Men's and boys' caps. Beautiful line in Babies' and Children's Hats and Caps of all kinds—Duck Tam, O'Shanter and Duck Hats from 15c.

## Hats.

Straw Hats—pretty styles, from 15, 25, 40 and 50c. We want to supply you the goods you need and if you will join in and become one of our customers you will get only good things at low prices. Just received a beautiful line of narrow valencia lace at bottom price, 25, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 75 and 90c per dozen yards, or 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 10c per yard. If you need Lace see ours before you buy elsewhere.

## Trunks.

We have just received a car load of trunks direct from the factory, and can sell you a nice trunk cheap. All sizes of packers to put away winter clothing and bed clothing, from 25c to \$1.50 each; zink covered with tray and bonnet box at \$1.00; 25 inches long, large and better, up to \$1.25 and up to \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00 each. We have the right prices and the new and desirable trunks. We sell clothing, shoes, dress goods, all grades of underwear, window shades, trunks, matting, oil cloth and domestic goods of all kinds, and in fact everything that is carried in any large department drygoods store. Be sure and get a furniture card and get a nice piece of fine furniture free of cost to you. I want the cash ready and to get it I will sell the goods low. I have got them and they must go. You will find this hustling drygoods store on Front Street, opposite The Orion Hotel.

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